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Exchange and Gift

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Cover

A Christmas morning, from a photo made from a slide for a stereopticon viewer. The image is from the Library's large collection in the Prints and Photographs Division.

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GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor

New "National Policy" on Use of Acid-Free Paper

"It is the policy of the United States that federal records, books and publications of enduring value be produced on acid-free permanent papers."

So reads a new law, PL 101–423, mandating that the Librarian of Congress, the Archivist of the United States and the Public Printer "shall jointly monitor the federal government's progress in implementing the national policy." President Bush signed the joint resolution into law Oct. 12.

According to Sen. Claiborne Pell, vice chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, the law "could result in a net reduction in costs to the government." The Rhode Island Democrat based his assumption on the fact that the government is spending $100 million to deacidify and preserve deteriorating publications.

"The Library of Congress is pioneering in the development of technology for the mass deacidification of its collections," he said.

Sen. Pell emphasized that the resolution does not mandate establishment of a government program and should impose no significant costs on the federal government.

According to *Publishers Weekly*, since the federal government purchases more than 2 percent of the nation's consumption of printing and writing paper, "the policy was expected to lead to a greater swing toward the production of acid-free papers, thus making them cheaper, or at least more readily available."

The law mandates that the Librarian, the Archivist and the Public Printer "shall jointly monitor the government's progress in implementing the national policy" and report to Congress on the last day of 1991, 1993 and 1995.

Many of the Library's publications, such as the *Information Bulletin* and *The Gazette* staff newspaper, are already printed on acid-free paper.

[Another story, detailing how LC will comply with the law, will appear in a future issue.]

On Oct. 24 colleagues of the late Kenneth N. Moomey paid tribute to their friend, as well as to his devotion to the Library and its collections, at a reception that included the presentation of three books to the Library. Purchased through donations made in memory of Mr. Moomey, a staffer in Descriptive Cataloging who died in January, the books were selected for addition to the holdings of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division. At the presentation were Judy C. McDermott, chief of the Exchange and Gift Division, who accepted the gift from Charles R. Fenly, assistant chief of Descriptive Cataloging.

ATTENTION

The LC *Information Bulletin* will not publish Dec. 31. This is the last issue for 1990. The *Information Bulletin* will resume publication Jan. 14 with Vol. 50, No. 1.

"Living Treasures of the Library"

Global Library Project Names Six Staffers

Ask someone to name the treasures of the Library and such collections as rare books, recorded sound and maps, not to mention the unparalleled general and specialized collections, are likely to be the replies.

But the institution's treasures aren't necessarily cataloged and placed on a shelf. There are *living* treasures here in the name of the employees who have shaped LC into the world's preeminent Library.

The Global Library Project, a series of cable television programs produced in conjunction with Jones International Ltd.'s Mind Extension University, has just named its nominations of six "living treasures" of the Library of Congress.

According to Jeanne Apostol, project director, "It became apparent to me, after doing research here for the cable shows, that the real treasures of the Library are the people, and we could not possibly complete the series ["Treasures of the Library of Congress"] without doing a show on the employees."

She named:

☐ Samuel Brylawski, a reference librarian in the sound reference center of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division (M/B/RS),

☐ Barbara Morland, head of telephone reference in the General Reading Rooms Division,

☐ Ford Peatross, curator of the archaeology, design and engineering collections in the Prints and Photographs Division,

☐ Stephanie Selby, reading room assistant in the microforms section of General Reading Rooms,

☐ Hazel Williams, a specialist in the Serial Record Division, and

☐ Thompson Yee, a cataloger in Collections Services.

Ms. Apostol used several methods to make her choices. Some employees became nominees simply through their association with her during her work at LC; others came to her attention through what she refers to as her "nosing around" the Library; and some were based on the recommendations of others.

There was no formal application, and the nominees, whom Ms. Apostol interviewed, did not even know they were being considered for the honor. Thus the staffers under consideration "were able to talk freely. They didn't feel as though they had to perform" during their interviews.

In fact, reactions of some of the honorees ranged from "shocked" to "amazed" when they heard the news. Ms. Morland exclaimed the latter when asked what she thought of her selection. She has been in her current position for the past two years and previously has worked for the American Bankers Association and LC's Congressional Research Service.

"In terms of the service we provide the public, I would say [telephone reference] is a very important aspect of the work of the library," says Ms. Morland.

A self-proclaimed "music lover,"

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Photos by Alex Pohl

Samuel Brylawski | *Barbara Morland* | *Ford Peatross*

Living Treasures *(Cont. from p. 427)*

Mr. Brylawski came to LC 17 years ago working summers. He became even more involved in the field of recorded sound as he worked with the M/B/RS collections, which he says are "unparalleled," especially as a record of public affairs of the 20th century.

Ms. Selby has 19 years of government service and has a keen interest in the Global Library shows not only for what they contain but also for the way in which they affect her job. Prior to a broadcast of a show, Ms. Selby assembles a collection of microforms relating to the show's topic in anticipation of patron requests after the airing.

Ms. Selby views her job as "unique. It's better than working with books." She says that now that automation "has taken over" libraries her job has become much easier. "Now I can just look up the information on a computer."

Mr. Peatross describes his job as one requiring that he wear "eight hats." His curatorial duties include work in acquisitions, the writing of publications, reference, public outreach, fundraising, preservation and consultation on exhibits relating to the collections.

His background as an art historian with an emphasis on architecture has helped not only in his job but also with his dissertation on Southern architects.

For Mr. Peatross, the Library's appeal dates back to his years in graduate school. "I wanted to build an architectural collection. The Library had a great core [of such materials], and I wanted to build on that."

"I get satisfaction from seeing someone make progress as they go through the stages of training." So says Ms. Williams who, since coming to the Library in 1972, has moved up the ladder from a GS-5 to a GS-9. She works with junior staff, teaching them all the steps to creating a serial record.

"When I found out I had been nominated for the honor, I was in disbelief," she says. "When I found out I had won, I was shocked."

Mr. Yee "wondered how they even got my name," when he heard he was under consideration. (All nominations were kept confidential.)

The leader of the religion, philosophy and psychology team for the Whole Book Cataloging project, Mr. Yee says he always knew he wanted to be a cataloger, even though just three of his class of 50 students in library school had such aspirations.

What's the appeal? "Making sure people can get at an item," he replies. Cataloging is "like solving a mystery. We provide the clues for people to get to the book they want. Every book is a little different. The challenge for a cataloger is to capture that uniqueness" while at the same time putting the book into a classification.

A 16-year veteran of LC, Mr. Yee is enthusiastic about the Whole Book project. He enjoys "seeing the look on people's faces as they [follow the cataloging process] from beginning to end."

Mr. Yee also enjoys the Cataloging in Publication program. "It beats browsing in bookstores."

Ms. Apostol says she plans to name six more staffers for each Global Library Project TV season.

All six "treasures" were interviewed for a Global Library show that aired Dec. 12. The show will be repeated sometime next year at 5 p.m. on all Mind Extension affiliate cable systems.

—Guy Lamolinara

Stephanie Selby

Hazel Williams

Thompson Yee

Exchange and Gift:

Almost 90 Percent of Permanent Collections Are Acquired Through the Division

by Imre Jármy

Barter is one of the oldest methods used by humankind to acquire needed goods or services.

It is, admittedly, a cumbersome way of doing business and was long ago supplanted by using money as a medium of exchange.

So why do libraries, learned societies, institutions and even governments continue to barter (i.e., exchange publications) among themselves?

Basically for two reasons: 1) Because some of the publications (goods) they want either cannot be purchased or are not distributed via the traditional channels of the book trade and 2) because they want to utilize their surplus and duplicate materials by offering them in exchange for publications they lack.

The Library of Congress has an abundance of surplus and duplicate materials that it acquires through the copyright deposit law, the Cataloging in Publication Program, or from other federal agencies. With its abundant supply, and access to Government Printing Office publications, exchange is a profitable means for the Library to augment its purchases of books and other materials.

In 1828 Congress first authorized the Library to dispose of its duplicate copies. Throughout the 19th century, exchange activities increased slowly, gaining momentum after World War I and switching into high gear after World War II.

Then, in 1940, Archibald MacLeish published his three "Canons of Selection" in the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress*. He thereby formulated LC's modern policy of acquisitions, and three years later, on June 30, 1943, established the Exchange and Gift Division to carry out this policy relating to materials acquired by nonpurchase means.

Bob Overmiller (left), chief of the Receiving and Routing Section, and library aide Tyrone Maxwell tackle the enormous job of opening and unloading approximately 33,000 pieces—about a one-week shipment. Photos by Reid Baker

Under General Order 1188, the division was given the task to acquire materials for the collections by serving as the Library's central clearinghouse for placing requests for materials through exchange and gift; and for the receipt and acknowledgment of materials acquired through gift, exchange, copyright, transfer and deposit. Included in the order was the charge to secure material "through the international exchange of governmental publications and the fulfillment of the Library's obligations in connection therewith." The functions of the division, with minor changes, have remained the same as those in the 1943 General Order.

According to its annual report for fiscal 1990, Exchange and Gift acquired 511,139 pieces for the permanent collections and estimated the total value of these receipts at approximately $4,300,000. It received 85,684 books and atlases, 387,651 serial publications and 37,804 publications in other formats (such as microforms, maps, posters, prints and photographs).

Of these, 78 percent were acquired by exchange, 10 percent by gift and 12 percent by purchase. Because domestic acquisitions are assured by the copyright law, E&G concentrates its efforts on foreign acquisitions by maintaining exchange relations with institutions throughout the world, including those of foreign governments at the national, state and local levels; colleges; universities; museums; libraries; learned societies; and international organizations.

Worldwide Contacts

The division maintains official exchanges on behalf of the United States

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Exchange and Gift *(Cont. from p. 429)*

with nearly all the countries of the world.

These exchanges are provided for in a number of ways. For example, there are multilateral treaties to which the United States is a signatory, such as the Brussels Conventions of 1886, the Buenos Aires Convention of 1936 and the Unesco Convention of 1958. The State Department has entered into bilateral treaties and Executive Agreements with foreign governments. And the Library has made direct agreements with other foreign governments.

These exchanges involve trading a set of U.S. government publications for a set of another country's official publications. Depending on the level of reciprocity, a country may receive a full set of publications consisting of over 25,000 pieces a year, a partial set of some 4,000 pieces, or a selection of only a few titles. In fiscal 1990 the division acquired some 250,000 pieces from these sources. The remaining acquisitions came from its 12,500 nonofficial exchange partners.

The division conducts nonofficial exchanges using one or a combination of the following methods:

☐ **Piece-for-piece exchanges.** Publications are exchanged for those of similar value or type; that is, book-for-book, pamphlet-for-pamphlet, microform-for-microform. The division also acquires many serials this way that are not for sale or which, due to their low profit margin, are not handled by dealers. In most cases these serials are the publications of the exchange partner. The other materials, however, may be either their own publications or duplicates.

☐ **Priced exchanges.** The Library and its exchange partner agree to supply each other with publications of a set monetary value within a prescribed period of time. This involves considerable bookkeeping to ensure that the exchange remains in balance. The division uses this method with countries whose currency is not convertible and when the institution does not have hard currency allocations to purchase U.S. publications. Only close cooperation between E&G and the Order Division, which has the authority to liquidate and pay, makes this method viable.

☐ **Open exchange.** There is little or no accounting of the monetary value of the materials exchanged. This type of exchange is based on the philosophy (usually determined at the negotiating stage) that the Library and its partner will exchange specific titles, including some duplicates, which, over time will tend to be in balance.

In addition to these three methods, the division also prepares short, 100- to 300-entry lists of books available in some 40 broad subjects (such as agriculture, education, physics and transportation) based on its store of copyright and transfer surplus and duplicate collections. These are mailed to exchange partners for their selection. Exchange partners are first solicited for their subject preferences, usually in no more than three areas, and the lists are mailed based on these profiles.

A Partner in Disaster Relief

Whenever disaster strikes anywhere in the world, the division is ready to assist an exchange partner by offering replacements for destroyed materials. Such aid was recently given to the library of the National Academy of Sciences in Leningrad, which was heavily damaged by a fire in February 1988. The Central and University Library in Bucharest, destroyed by gunfire in December 1989, was also a recipient of such help. Assistance is also offered in other special circumstances.

The division, in close cooperation with the Congressional Research Service, and at the direction of the House of Representatives Special Task force on the Development of Parliamentary Institutions in Eastern Europe, is currently engaged in assisting the newly emerging democracies in Central and Eastern Europe by strengthening the collections of their parliamentary libraries (see photo on page 440). To achieve this goal, E&G is suspending its requirements for balanced exchanges until the economies of those nations recover sufficiently.

A Division of Nine

To carry out its mission, the division is organized into nine sections. Its exchange activities are divided

geographically among four sections:

☐ The American and British Exchange Section, with a staff of five, handles 4,000 exchanges with the English-speaking world: the United States, Canada, United Kingdom, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, a few small geopolitical entities and all international organizations.

☐ The European Exchange Section, with a staff of eight, administers 2,500 exchanges in Western, Central and Eastern Europe, including the Soviet Union but excluding

Spain and Portugal.

☐ The Hispanic Acquisitions Section, with a staff of eight, handles 3,200 exchanges and 2,000 purchase subscriptions from Spain, Portugal, Latin America and the Caribbean and has the added responsibility of administering all purchase acquisitions from these areas.

☐ The African-Asian Exchange Section had, until a few years ago, the responsibility for administering exchanges from Africa, the Middle East and Asia. With the establishment of the African and Middle Eastern Acquisitions Section (AMEAS) in the Order Division, the African-Asian Exchange Section, with a staff of five, concentrates its activities on Asia. It now handles some 2,500 exchanges, having transferred 2,800 exchanges to AMEAS. The Hispanic Acquisitions and the African-Asian Exchange sections also closely cooperate with the Library's six field offices overseas in Rio de Janeiro, Nairobi, Cairo, Karachi, New Delhi and Jakarta (see LC *Information Bulletin*, Oct. 8 and Dec. 3, 1990). These five exchange sections, including AMEAS, work closely with the Library's 230 recommending officers from the various divisions of Collections Services, Constituent Services and the Law Library, and with the Collections Policy Office.

Paul Spence (left) of the University of Alabama selects books for his library's general collections; Imre Jármy (above, left), the division's assistant chief, and warehouse supervisor Jerry Faison discuss how to handle a shipment for the participant program sent by LC's New Delhi office; chief Barbara LaBarba, assistant chief Brewster Peabody (center) and library technician Marcellus Breach of the Gift Section confer on a new acquisition of The Great Books of the Western World.

The Gift Section, with a staff of five, takes care of all gifts and deposits received by the Library. In close consultation with the Office of the General Counsel, the section prepares legally binding gift and deposit agreements, and in consultation with the Library's custodial divisions assists in the solicitation of gifts and negotiations with potential donors.

The Nichiren Daishonin Goshinseki, a holographic facsimile edition of the writings of Nichiren, a major Japanese Buddhist thinker of the 13th century; the musical compositions of George Gershwin; the Lessing Rosenwald collection of rare books; the papers of Alexander Graham Bell and those of Sigmund Freud are outstanding examples of the types of materials that have been given to the Library.

Each year, individuals, businesses, foundations and other organizations worldwide that do not enter into exchanges (such as unions, political parties, chambers of commerce and religious groups) give the Library all types of materials, including personal papers, books, periodicals, microforms, motion pictures, maps and posters. An average of 2 million pieces are added to the Library's collections annually by such donations.

The Ways of Acquisition

The division makes use of a variety of means to obtain U.S. federal, state and local government

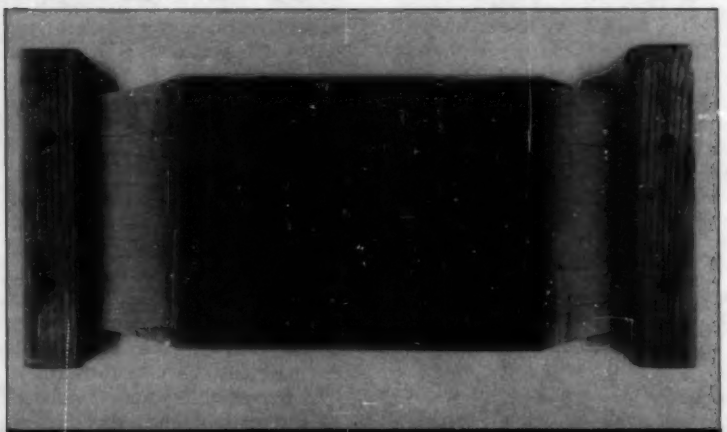
(Cont. on p. 432)

Exchange and Gift *(Cont. from p. 431)*
publications. By law, the Federal Documents Section may requisition up to 25 copies of each publication issued by the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO) for the Library's use. The section, with a staff of six, reviews all federal government monographs, both GPO and non-GPO, to select those to be added to the permanent collections and to acquire federal documents for internal use. The section also oversees the mailing of individual government publications to official exchange partners overseas and acts as the division's liaison with GPO for the distribution of full or partial sets of government publications.

Publications printed by the agencies themselves (non-GPO items) are obtained under provision of law or by the Documents Expediting Section, which, with a staff of four, operates a subscription service to acquire such non-GPO publications, particularly those not distributed by the issuing agencies, for its member libraries.

The State Documents Section, with a staff of eight, acquires the official publications of the states, territories and possessions of the United States for listing in its accessions list, *The Monthly Checklist of State Publications*, and selects items to be added to the Library's permanent collections.

Forty-three states have laws specifically designating the Library as a recipient of their publications, while others cooperate to make the listings in the *Monthly Checklist* as complete as possible. In fiscal 1990 26,882 citations were included in this publication, which this year celebrates its 81st year and is the second oldest continuously issued publication of the Library.



This rare wood-block printing plate was a gift to the Library from the Academy of Korean Studies. The plate was originally made in 1011 A.D. but was destroyed in 1232 during the Mongolian invasion. The plate was rebuilt during the period from 1236 to 1251, in which 81,258 plates were made; the Library's woodblock is one of those made at that time. Photo by Jim Higgins

Keeping Things Moving

Without a doubt, the backbone of the division is its Receiving and Routing Section, which, with a staff of 13, moves the incoming and outgoing materials. Fiscal 1990 was a typical year, as the section handled some 8,600,000 pieces, of which some 2,250,000 pieces were transferred from other federal agencies. In addition, the section administers the Library's domestic donation program (108,276 pieces in fiscal 1990).

Through this program, representatives of educational institutions, public bodies or nonprofit tax-exempt organizations in the United States select publications on behalf of their organizations. (Educational institutions include tax-supported and nonprofit schools, school systems, colleges, universities, museums and public libraries. Public bodies are defined as agencies of local, state or national governments. Nonprofits are institutions or organizations with tax-exempt status under the provisions of Section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1964.)

The section also administers the transfer program (96,032 pieces in fiscal 1990), whereby representatives of federal libraries select surplus publications for their libraries upon presentation of a letter of authorization from the agency librarian. And it administers a program augmenting the Library's preservation program through the exchange of surplus and duplicate materials for microforms (174,621 pieces generating $132,683 worth of microforms in fiscal 1990).

For the Library, with its vast resources of surplus and duplicate materials, barter does pay off: The Exchange and Gift Division estimates the ratio of the value of receipts to its expenses at a very favorable 3-1.

Through its worldwide network of exchange partners, and its gift and other activities, the division acquires for the permanent collections a large variety of publications unobtainable by purchase. Together with purchase acquisitions, the work of the division forms a unique resource for scholars worldwide and constitutes an unmatched record of world civilization.

Imre Jármy is assistant chief of the Exchange and Gift Division.

Leslie Lomers, media specialist, and several primary school children from the Spanish Fort School in Alabama wrote thank you notes to the Exchange and Gift Division for books donated by the Library to their school earlier this year. Ms. Lomers wrote: "Our books arrived while I was away on maternity leave. Our students had already been looking in the cartons and had books all selected to read. . . . Your help has made a huge impact on our media center and the quality and quantity of materials we have for our students to read. Some of the notes from the children are above. Photo by Jim Higgins

Survey Launched on CIP Program

The Library has initiated a major study of the Cataloging in Publication (CIP) program funded by the Council on Library Resources.

According to John Celli, acting chief of the Cataloging in Publication Division, "CIP will celebrate its 20th year of service to the community in 1991. The program has grown significantly over those years. Faced with reductions in federal support, coupled with a growing number of publishers and publications seeking CIP data, we are investigating ways to improve the program and establish our future direction."

SKP Associates, a New York City-based consulting company, has been awarded the contract to perform the study. SKP President Sandra Paul said, "I have personally been involved with CIP since implementing it at Random House in 1972. We have combined my experience and familiarity with the publishing and library communities with the market research talents of Barbara Meyers of Meyers Consulting Services to make certain that this study is comprehensive, definitive and statistically valid."

The study time frame calls for questionnaires to be sent to all recipients of the Machine-Readable Cataloging (MARC) tapes, which contain CIP data and all current CIP publishing participants in the latter part of 1990. In early 1991 another questionnaire will be sent to a representative sample of the 112,000 U.S. libraries. That questionnaire will incorporate information obtained from the responses of the earlier groups.

The Council on Library Resources also assisted the Library in funding a survey of CIP library users in 1980. In the earlier study, more than 1,600 libraries responded, indicating widespread use of, and satisfaction with, the CIP program. The current study is intended to verify the earlier findings, as well as reexamine the major assumptions on which the CIP program is grounded. The current study, however, will have a broader scope: It will include publishing participants in the CIP program, as well as the MARC tape recipients, neither of which was part of the 1980 study.

"As a consequence of the success and rapid expansion of the CIP program since its inception in 1971, the cataloging resources originally allotted to the program have been heavily taxed," said Lucia Rather, director of cataloging at the Library. "Given this heavier workload and the realities of current budgetary restrictions, a survey of the CIP program as it is perceived by the communities that it serves is now needed to chart the program's future and, more immediately, to modify internal Library of Congress procedures to ensure that every efficiency that can be obtained in the interim is obtained," she added.

The survey will address such concerns as: Is rapid production of data essential to meet publisher needs? Are both formats, i.e., CIP in the book and CIP on MARC tapes, still required? Is the scope of the program adequate to meet the needs of the library community? Should postpublication CIP verification be continued as a top priority? The survey will also examine some of the cost benefit implications of the Cataloging in Publication program.

The Cataloging in Publication Division will conduct a two-hour meeting on the status of the CIP program and this survey at the American Library Association Midwinter Conference in Chicago. The meeting will be at 2 p.m. on Sunday, Jan. 13, in the Monroe Ballroom, Palmer House Hotel.

Center for the Book Gains New Affiliates

Alaska Center To Be Established

James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress, announced Nov. 29 the approval of a proposal from the state of Alaska to establish a book center affiliated with the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress. This will bring the total number of state centers established since 1984 to 24.

Each state center works in cooperation with the Library to promote books, reading, literacy and libraries and the state's intellectual heritage.

The Alaska Center for the Book will be in Anchorage, with Partners in Literacy, a local coalition, serving as the statewide organizing group. The application from Partners in Literacy was endorsed by the Alaska State Library and more than 150 community leaders and civic organizations throughout the state. "Partners in Literacy was formed last year to promote our '1989—The Year of the Young Reader' theme throughout Alaska," said John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book. Its evolution into the base for the Alaska center was natural and most welcome, he added. Celebration of "1991—The Year of the Lifetime Reader" will be a major focus of the new state center.

State centers plan and fund their own projects, drawing on help from the state's "community of the book," from authors through readers and from prominent citizens and public officials who serve as honorary advisers. State centers often use national promotion themes from the Library of Congress and occasionally host Library events and traveling exhibitions.

When its application is approved, a state center is granted affiliate status with LC's Center for the Book for three years; renewals are for three-year periods.

DoD Dependents Schools Join Network; System Is Nation's Ninth-Largest

The 269 schools in the Department of Defense Dependents School System, located in 19 countries, have become part of the Center for the Book's growing network of affiliates.

The announcement was made Nov. 28 jointly by John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress; Jim Eckel, coordinator of reading and compensatory education for the Department of Defense Office of Dependent Schools (DoDDS); and John Achenbach, DoDDS reading coordinator for the Pacific region.

"Our forthcoming '1991—The Year of the Lifetime Reader' campaign provided the impetus for this new partnership," said Dr. Cole. "The Dependents Schools System, which provides education from kindergarten through grade 12 for the dependents of U.S. military and civilian personnel stationed overseas, is the nation's ninth-largest school system," he added.

In addition to using Center for the Book reading promotion themes, affiliates join with the center in developing projects that promote books, reading and libraries and America's literary and intellectual heritage. They also are invited to work with the center and other organizations in programs celebrating books and reading such as the forthcoming National Book Week (Jan. 20–26), National Library Week (April 14–20), Banned Books Week (Sept. 22–Oct. 5), International Literacy Day (Sept. 8), Children's Book Week (Nov. 11–17) and National Young Reader's Day (Nov. 13).

The Hispanic Division Nov. 1 sponsored a lecture by Walter Rela, dean of the department of philosophy and letters at Catholic University of Montevideo, Uruguay, on the Argentine epic poem "Martin Fierro" by José Hernandez. He was introduced by Georgette M. Dorn, specialist in Hispanic culture in the Hispanic Division. Professor Rela's lecture, "Martin Fierro: Intención Ideológica y Técnica Poética" ("Ideological Intent and Poetic Technique"), was delivered in Spanish at the James Madison Building. He traced the gaucho character's views of life in the 19th century. Scholars from local universities, the cultural attachés of the embassies of Argentina and Uruguay and students attended the event. Photo by Alex Pohl

☐ **NLS Thanks Telephone Pioneers for 30 Years' Service:** "Without their assistance many of our programs would have come to a screeching halt," said Richard Peel, as he presented a plaque of appreciation to William Germain Jr., Telephone Pioneers executive director, at the NLS biennial conference in Louisville in May.

Mr. Peel, director of the Arizona State Library Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, spoke on behalf of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped network of cooperating librarians, thanking the Pioneers for their 30 years of service in machine repair.

"Some of the Pioneers deliver machines to homes of our patrons. Others inspect and repair books. And in the past 30 years, the Pioneers have repaired more than 1.3 million of our machines," Peel added.

Along with repairing machines, Pioneers have invented tools and measuring devices for the program and have developed a national reclamation center for salvaging usable parts from machines that are being discarded, which has been a big cost saving to the program.

Speaking for the Telephone Pioneers, Mr. Germain affirmed the importance of the machine-repair program to that organization. "We are committed to it," he said. "We will continue to do it. . . . Time has been given, sure," Mr. Germain added, "but it has been given with expertise, with efficiency and, most of all, with concern. . . . We are truly proud to be a part of this effort."

☐ **Local Teachers Discuss Multiculturalism at LC Workshop:** In a follow-up workshop to the July Educators Institute held at the Library, some 30 social studies teachers from Prince Georges County, Md., spent the day at the Library Nov. 6, discussing with Library professionals how to convey the sense and spirit of American multiculturalism to their students.

Organized by Patricia Dolan, one of the institute participants and chairperson of the social studies department at Walker Mill Middle School in Capitol Heights, Md., the purpose of the workshop was to discuss how issues of multiculturalism are dealt with in the school curriculum and how to reach out to students who come into the schools from different cultural backgrounds. Globe Books, a subsidiary of Simon and Schuster, sponsored the workshop and provided lunch for the participants.

"History is our best answer to fear and to rhetoric," said Carolyn Brown, director of Educational Services for the Library, as she threw out a number of challenging ideas to the group for discussion.

Lynda Smith, educational consultant to the Library, coordinated the day's activities, and John Hébert and Barbara Loste of the Quincentenary Program discussed the origins of American multiculturalism as they relate to the voyages of Columbus.

Alan Jabbour, director of the Library's American Folklife Center, brought along his fiddle to help illustrate how the music from different cultures comes together in this country; and a panel comprised of Beverly Brannan (Prints and Photographs), Lee Miller (Quincentenary Program), Ardie Myers (General Reading Rooms) and Everette Larson (Hispanic Division) discussed the Library's holdings in different cultural areas. —*Helen Dalrymple*

FEDLINK Gets New Business Manager

Robert W. Hendry, a veteran of 20 years of Army service in intelligence and financial management and of six years in systems development contracting in the Washington area, has been appointed business manager of FEDLINK, the network component of the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC).

"He has an understanding of complex federal financial systems and an

excellent reputation as a manager. These are exactly the qualities this position requires," said Mary Berghaus Levering, FLICC's executive director, in announcing the selection.

FEDLINK is a networking organization of cooperating libraries and information centers that offers federal agencies cost-effective access to automated services and to product and publication procurement. First established in 1978, the FEDLINK program has grown rapidly in recent years; the system has been reorganized with tighter fiscal controls.

Mr. Hendry is the first person to be appointed to the newly created business manager post. He assumes his duties after service most recently with GTE Corp. in Washington as manager of Configuration Management.

Mr. Hendry received a master's degree in information systems management in 1982 from the University of Southern California and an undergraduate degree in accounting and finance at Cameron University in Lawton, Okla., in 1978.

Italian-Americans in the West

$100,000 Grant Assists Folklife Project

Joe Calise makes sausage at A-1 Imported Groceries in San Pedro, Calif. Foodways were among the forms of Italian-American culture the American Folklife Center's field workers documented in the Western United States. Photo by Ken Light

The American Folklife Center has received a grant of $100,000 from California businessman Henry Salvatori to support an exhibition, publications and interpretive projects related to the center's Italian-Americans in the West Project.

Mr. Salvatori is the founder of Western Geophysical Co., a large oil exploration firm.

The Italian-Americans in the West Project began in 1989 as part of the Library's observance of the Quincentenary of the voyage of Christopher Columbus. For the last two years, teams of folklorists have conducted field research in San Pedro and Gilroy, Calif.; the Walla Walla Valley of Washington; Pueblo, Colo.; Carbon County, Utah; and various ranching and mining communities in Nevada.

Topics investigated were diverse, from Italian-American involvement in steel manufacturing, coal mining and masonry to religious practices and other family and community traditions. Field workers also were able to follow up on earlier discoveries made during the Center's Paradise Valley, Nev., project of 1980. During this project, field workers were surprised to find an Italian-American ranching community. Third- and fourth-generation descendants of immigrants from a cluster of neighboring valleys in the Piedmontese Alps lived and worked among stone buildings modeled on the vernacular architecture of their homeland.

Field work is now complete and the center is faced with organizing and developing products from more than 22,000 photographs, 232 hours of sound recordings, 22 hours of videotape and 5 linear feet of manuscript materials. Over 900 pages of field workers' notes and logs have been entered into a computer data base. *—Craig D'Ooge*

LC's World War II Tapes Are Roman Hit

World War II radio tapes from the Library of Congress Recorded Sound collection are scoring a new broadcast hit in Rome, according to a recent report by the Associated Press.

The Italian-language tapes, recorded from 1942 to 1945 by Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia (1882–1947) of New York as an antidote to fascism, were broadcast by Italy's state-run radio station in October and will be repeated, AP reported.

LaGuardia, the child of Italian immigrants, served as mayor of New York from 1934 until 1945 and became a well-known radio personality.

His "Talk to the People" program, broadcast by WNYC at 1 p.m. on Sundays was a "must" for many New Yorkers. In 1945 he made headlines—outside of New York City—by reading the comics to children, who were deprived of their Sunday pleasure during a Gotham newspaper strike.

LaGuardia used radio in political campaigns to promote ideas he thought would help New York City and, in wartime, to contribute any way he could to the Allied cause.

In the Italian-language broadcasts, aired from London by NBC, he greeted listeners as friends and urged them to look to the merits of democracy and turn away from fascism.

Sandro Gerbi, an Italian journalist and historian who arranged for copies of the LC tapes for broadcast in Rome, told AP that in the New York Municipal Archives he found a thousand letters to LaGuardia sent by Italians who heard the broadcasts more than 40 years ago. Excerpts from some of the letters are included in the contemporary programs.

The Italian tapes are listed along with more than 60 other LaGuardia entries in the Recorded Sound card catalog at the Library. These include political speeches, Christmas greetings to Great Britain, appearances at the New York World's Fair and the like. *—Jean Smith*

Congress Passes Several Amendments to Copyright Act

Architecture, Software Rental, Visual Artists Rights Affected

In the wee hours of Oct. 28, in the midst of final deliberations over the federal budget, the 101st Congress passed laws amending the Copyright Act in several important ways.

Affecting the Library's Copyright Office most immediately is the passage of the Architectural Works Copyright Protection Act, which creates a new category of works entitled to copyright protection—architectural works—the first major addition since sound recordings in 1972. The legislation became effective with President Bush's Dec. 1 signature.

"The law is expected to have a significant workload impact on the Copyright Office, which is in the process of creating procedures for implementing the act," said Register of Copyrights Ralph Oman. "For budget purposes, the office is estimating an additional 5,000 claims to copyright after a few years, though no one really knows how many claims will be received."

The architectural act defines an architectural work as "the design of a building as embodied in any tangible medium of expression, including a building, architectural plans, or drawings. The work includes the overall form as well as the arrangement and composition of spaces and elements in the design, but does not include individual standard features."

The act limits the scope of exclusive rights in architectural works in two ways. If a building is located in or visible from a public place, it may be represented pictorially in photographs, paintings or other representations. In addition, the owner of a building is allowed, without the consent of the copyright owner, to alter or destroy a building embodying an architectural work.

Passage of the architectural works amendment was prompted by U.S. adherence to the Berne Convention in March 1989. Article 2(1) requires member countries to provide copyright for "works of architecture," the constructed design of buildings. The Register of Copyrights in June 1989 issued a report that concluded that the Berne Convention required protection for works of architecture and not merely "diagrams, models and technical drawings, including architectural plans," which was the extent of protection formerly provided for in the Copyright Act.

In the House report accompanying the legislation, the committee noted, however, that the Berne Convention legislation was not the sole rationale behind the new law, and that "the Committee concluded that the design of a work of architecture is a 'writing' under the Constitution and fully deserves protection under the Copyright Act."

"The legislation is revolutionary not only in protecting the original design of the exterior and interior of buildings," said Ralph Oman, "but also in the extraordinary remedies it provides for infringement." In June 1989 Mr. Oman (standing) presented Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier (D-Wis.), chairman of the Subcommittee on Intellectual Property, with a report suggesting such legislation; seated is Wesley Peters, from the Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation.

"The legislation is revolutionary not only in protecting the original design of the exterior and interior of buildings," said Mr. Oman, "but also in the extraordinary remedies it provides for infringement. A federal judge can stop construction of an infringing building. In rare circumstances, the judge can even order a completed building demolished. And the judge can award statutory penalties of up to $100,000 without proof of actual damages. Clearly, Congress wants us to take this law seriously."

Computer Software Rental

Legislation to prohibit the direct or indirect commercial rental of computer software also became effective with the president's signature. The Computer Software Rental Amendments Act of 1990, which is similar to the Record Rental Amendments of 1984, creates a narrowly drafted exemption to the "first sale" doctrine of copyright law. The first-sale doctrine states that a person who has acquired ownership of a lawful copy of a copyrighted work may sell or otherwise dispose of the copy.

The software rental amendments make it a copyright infringement to rent, lease or lend computer software for direct or indirect commercial advantage without the copyright owner's permission, even after an authorized first sale of copies. Provisions have been included to permit lending by nonprofit libraries

(Cont. on p. 438)

Copyright *(Cont. from 437)*

and educational institutions, rental of machines or products embodying computer programs and rental of electronic audiovisual games used in connection with limited-purpose computers.

The Computer Software Rental Amendments Act will expire Oct. 1, 1997, which is also the expiration date of the Record Rental Act. (Since Congress is reluctant to make such exemptions, the law has this "sunset" provision, and it is likely Congress will hold further hearings on the matter before deciding whether to make the exemption permanent.) The bill does not affect computer software programs legally obtained before the effective enactment date of the legislation.

Visual Artists Rights Act

The Visual Artists Rights Act of 1990, which amends the Copyright Act to provide for certain "moral rights" for visual artists in certain instances, was not prompted by a need to comply with Berne. Its passage was probably helped, however, by the several congressional hearings on moral rights that preceded passage of the Berne Convention Implementation Act in 1988.

The act provides visual artists with the life-long rights of "attribution and integrity," to claim authorship of their works; to disclaim authorship of a distorted or mutilated work and to bring a civil copyright claim for willful destruction or mutilation of their works.

The act describes under what conditions the owner of a building may remove a work of visual art that has been incorporated into the building in such a way that removing it would mutilate or destroy it. The act also instructs the Register of Copyrights to provide a recordkeeping system to enable artists of such work to keep their current addresses available.

During hearings on the legislation, artists testified about such practices as the cutting up of a famous artist's canvas by entrepreneurs who then proceeded to sell the individual pieces and the repainting by lesser artists of the works of living artists, who had no way to disclaim the subsequent work as theirs.

The protection does not apply to all works of visual arts but is restricted to limited editions of 200 copies or fewer of paintings, drawings, sculptures and still photographs. It specifically excludes from coverage any motion picture, video or other audiovisual work, poster, periodical, book, electronic publication, advertising items or any work made for hire. (A work made for hire under the Copyright Act belongs to the employer and not the creator. It is work done under a specific contract or by an employee as part of his job.)

The Visual Artists Rights Act provides artists with the life-long rights of "attribution of integrity," to claim authorship of their works; to disclaim authorship of a distorted or mutilated work and to bring a civil suit for willful destruction or mutilation of their works.

Nor does the act extend protection to any work reproduced or portrayed in a type of work not protected by the act. For example, no one could be held liable for infringement for portraying a work of visual art in a newspaper, movie, magazine, etc.

Under the act, the visual artist's rights expire with the death of the artist (though state law may extend them). Works created before the effective date of the act are entitled to protection if the title to the work has not been transferred. The duration for rights in those cases is the same as the length of the copyright protection.

In the interest of compromise, the act differs from previously introduced legislation by calling for a feasibility study of resale royalties for certain works instead of a resale royalty provision. The Register of Copyrights, in consultation with the Chair of the National Endowment for the Arts, is required to make this study within 18 months of the act's effective date. The law will be in effect June 1, 1991.

The Register is also required to conduct a study, within five years of the act's effective date (and to issue a report on the progress of the study within two years), on the waiver-of-rights provision and the extent to which artists waive those rights. (Artists may not transfer their rights, but they may waive them. Visual artists rights are distinct from the rights of copyright and do not transfer with a copyright. For example, an artist can transfer his copyright when he sells a work of art, but the rights of authorship and integrity of the work cannot transfer to the new owner.)

Copyright Remedy Clarification Act

The Copyright Remedy Clarification Act clarifies the fact that states (and representatives of states) are subject to a lawsuit for money damages in federal court for copyright and mask work infringements.

The legislation was originally introduced on the heels of a highly praised 1988 Copyright Office study, which detailed how states were claiming immunity under the 11th amendment. A 1985 noncopyright Supreme Court decision held that unless Congress explicitly and unambiguously abrogated the 11th amendment, states are immune from suits for money damages. The Copyright Office supported the legislation, which simply clarifies what Congress says it intended in the 1976 Copyright Act.

—Ruth Sievers

Rate of Arrearages' Growth Slows in 1990

Faster Method of Processing Nonbooks Is Contributing Factor

The Library's unprocessed arrearage grew to a record total of 40 million items during the past year. The good news is that the *rate* of increase—1.3 million items added during 1990—has dropped off from the 1.8 million-item increase during 1989.

"We have made some progress against some isolated arrearages, but we're still swamped by the tide," said Michael H. Shelley of Special Projects, one year after LC's first comprehensive inventory revealed a backlog of more than 38 million unprocessed items.

The greatest external interest in the processing of LC arrearages comes from other libraries that want to use the bibliographic records that LC creates for published materials (e.g., books, serials, maps, and sound recordings), Mr. Shelley said.

Contributing to the slower rate of arrearage growth during the past year was expanded use of a faster method of processing some nonbook materials, such as prints and photographs. Instead of trying to describe each item in a collection, staff create one record that can lead researchers to several hundred related items. This "collection-level" cataloging will also be used in the processing of some pamphlets and books during the months ahead.

Catalogers made some headway during 1990. Robert Hiatt, assistant to the director for cataloging, said full-level cataloging for books, serials, and some special materials (music, sound recordings, audiovisual materials and computer files) increased by 7.73 percent during the past year, as catalogers produced 198,222 complete records. Minimal-level cataloging of books and serials increased by 23.5 percent, to 36,918 records, Mr. Hiatt said.

Mr. Shelley is revising the April 1990 arrearage reduction management plan to reflect changes in arrearages as well as the Library's 1991 budget increase (12 percent), which includes funds for approximately 160 additional staffers to attack the backlog of unprocessed materials. The revised plan will go to Dr. Billington and the Library Management Team sometime this month.

Mr. Shelley said the revised plan will include an adjusted schedule for achieving the arrearage reduction goals established by the Library Management Team for the 1990–93 period. The long-term goal, stated in the Library's arrearage report submitted to Congress in December 1989, is to cut the backlog by 80 percent by the end of 2000. Congress provided funds in the fiscal 1991 budget sufficient to add approximately 160 arrearage-reduction positions. Additional funding was also provided for related costs, such as binding and preservation supplies. An Oct. 29 report prepared by Mr. Shelley shows these changes in arrearages:

☐ **Print materials arrearages down.** The number of unprocessed print materials (books, rare books, serials and microforms) actually decreased by a net of 4.3 percent, from a total of 4.31 million items (September 1989) to 4.13 million in September 1990. Book arrearages dropped by 8.3 percent, from 846,000 in 1989 to 775,859 in 1990. The big decrease was for serials; arrearages declined by 6.5 percent, from 2.5 million in 1989 to 2.38 million in 1990.

A large part of the serials decrease is attributable to the Law Library, which filed an arrearage of nearly 500,000 looseleaf materials during the year. Rare book arrearages increased, from 332,000 in 1989 to 344,425 in 1990, up 3.7 percent, and microform arrearages grew from 587,473 to 627,080, an increase of 6.7 percent. Print materials constitute only 10.3 percent of the total arrearages, down from 11.9 percent a year ago.

☐ **Special materials arrearages up.** Arrearages continued to grow for unprocessed special materials, which increased by a net of 4.4 percent, from 34.4 million items counted one year ago to 36 million this year. Resulting mostly from the recent acquisition of a major collection, music arrearages grew by 13.3 percent, from 5.99 million to 6.79 million items. The number of unprocessed sound recordings increased by 7.5 percent, from 1.87 million items counted one year ago to 2 million items. Even though the Manuscript Division processed approximately 600,000 items during the past year, the number of unprocessed manuscripts increased by 5.1 percent, from 12.87 million items to 13.5 million.

Arrearages dropped by 0.8 percent for maps (from 64,000 unprocessed items in 1989 to 63,469 one year later), by 0.5 percent for pictorial materials (from 12.94 million items in 1989 to 12.87 million in 1990) and by 0.2 percent for moving-image materials (from 630,000 last year to 628,000 this year). —*Gail Fineberg*

"We have made some progress against arrearages, but we're still swamped by the tide," one year after LC's first comprehensive inventory revealed a backlog of more than 38 million unprocessed items.

—Michael H. Shelley

Polish Senate staff visited the Exchange and Gift Division Nov. 19 for help in setting up a parliamentary research service based on LC's Congressional Research Service. Wojciech Ostrowski (from left), Polish Senate research chief, and librarian Ewa Nawrocka conferred with Imre Jármy, E&G assistant chief, and Elizabeth Layton, senior exchange specialist, on establishing an exchange. Photo by Reid Baker

The Library Joins Internet

Move Brings LC Closer to Researchers

In October the Library moved a step closer toward its goal of sharing its vast resources with the international scholarly community by joining Internet.

Internet's goal is the establishment of an electronic network connecting the world's scholars to each other, to libraries and specialized research facilities, to supercomputers and to dynamically maintained subject-oriented data bases.

Internet is currently able to provide scholars with national and international electronic mail, file transfer, connection with national supercomputing centers and access to bibliographic and specialized data bases.

By the mid-1990s scholars may have available a high-speed, high-capacity telecommunications network capable of moving 100,000 typed pages or 1,000 satellite photos per second.

This proposed National Research and Education Network (NREN) and its implications for libraries was the topic of the July meeting of the Library of Congress Online Users Group. Guest speaker Kenneth M. King is president of EDUCOM, a nonprofit consortium founded in 1964 to promote the effective use of computing and communications technology in higher education.

Mr. King outlined the projected schedule for the development of NREN.

Based on expectations that the data transmission capacity of the National Science Foundation Network will increase from current speeds of 1.5 million bits per second to 45 million bits per second within a few years, NREN proponents anticipate that revolutionary technological changes will allow the network to operate at 1 billion bits per second by the late 1990s. This speed is required to transfer information in multimedia formats, including high-resolution graphics and sound.

Design of a "knowledge management system" to help scholars navigate NREN's vast information resources in a standard, consistent and intuitive manner will be a primary responsibility of the library community. Other fundamental library functions, outlined in December 1988 by the Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee, include:

☐ Collection, preservation, organization, presentation and management of scholarly information, regardless of format

☐ Connection of libraries to the network

☐ Management of the network's library interaction and bibliographic resources

☐ Support of scholarly access to network information resources.

Implementation of NREN will, however, require more than solving technological problems. The realization of NREN's goals require public and private sector collaboration to address the complex issues of policy, governance and financing of this powerful electronic infrastructure.

—*Ardith Bausenbach*

LMP Awards to Benefit "Lifetime Reader"

Robert MacNeil, executive editor and coanchor of "The MacNeil/Lehrer NewsHour" will host the Second Annual LMP Awards, which will be presented on Tuesday, Jan. 22 in the Delegates' Dining Room at the United Nations. Inaugurated in 1989 by R.R. Bowker Co. to commemorate the 50th anniversary of *Literary Market Place*, the LMP Awards honor excellence in every area of book publishing. For reservations for the Jan. 22 awards ceremony and dinner at the United Nations, call 212-242-3700 or 212-463-6871.

LC Revises Cataloging Priorities and Levels of Cataloging

Utilizing the efforts of a Library-wide committee, the Library of Congress has completed a review of its internal system for assigning priorities to newly acquired monographs, serials, and microforms. This is the first major revision of the scheme since 1981. Concurrently, it has made a major change in its approach to minimal level cataloging (MLC) by enhancing access through the use of uncontrolled subject words.

Both endeavors were outgrowths of an ongoing review of many technical service functions and activities which has taken place during the last several years in Collections Services (and the former Processing Services department).

The Library was fortunate to receive valued assistance, including critical review of draft documents, suggestions for changes, and helpful comments on content, from several organizations. The Association of Research Libraries (ARL) distributed copies of the cataloging priorities drafts to its membership for their consideration and response. ARL also helped the Library develop a survey on MLC. Seventy-nine libraries responded to the draft recommendations on cataloging priorities and the MLC survey. In addition, two ARL committees, the Bibliographic Control and the Collection Development committees, participated in a joint meeting with Library of Congress officials at ARL's 1989 Fall Meeting to review draft documents and provide input. The Technical Services Directors of Large Research Libraries Discussion Group of the Association for Library Collections and Technical Services (ALCTS), American Library Association (ALA), took part in two reporting sessions with Library staff. Several members offered comments and suggestions. The Cataloging Needs of Public Libraries Committee of the Public Library Association (PLA) met with Library officials at the ALA 1990 Mid-Winter Meeting in Chicago. The Committee provided their comments and gave the Library added insight into the needs of public libraries as well.

The Library also received gracious permission and cooperation from three authors to build on their MLC surveys. Michael Gorman conducted a survey in 1984 which involved the technical services directors of large research libraries. His "Report on the Technical Services Directors of Large Research Libraries Survey of Minimal-Level Cataloging," appeared in the December 1984 issue of *Information Technology and Libraries*. Nancy E. Douglas and Shirley Leung conducted a 1983 survey on cataloging policies in ARL libraries as well as ten institutions and bibliographic utilities which participated in the Online Public Access Catalog Research Project sponsored by the Council on Library Resources. Their findings, "Use of the Full MARC Record: Myth and Reality," were published in 1984 in *Academic Libraries: Myth and Realities: Proceedings of the Third National Conference of the Association of College and Research Libraries*. Last, a large number of Library of Congress staff, through individual and committee endeavors, and many individuals from outside the Library provided their time and effort in helping to revise the Library's cataloging priorities and levels of cataloging.

The revised set of priorities continues to put primary emphasis on the content of or the need for a particular work, that is, its need and/or research value rather than its source, its language or the Library's internal procedural or processing requirements. Among the changes from the old scheme are: (1) the emphasis on English language titles is eliminated; (2) the automatic placement (for the completion of the cataloging) of post-publication CIP titles in Priority 1 is replaced by a decision on each title dependent on its research value and/or need for the publication; and (3) definitions are provided for "major publication," "substantial publication *of topical interest*," and "substantial publication" to guide the selecting/recommending officers in their work.

Research value is one of the basic and underlying concepts of these priorities. It is a broad term, however, and no two individuals will ever evaluate the same material quite the same way. Nevertheless, for the present purpose, the Library defines a publication of research value as one which presents primary documentation otherwise unavailable, interprets a field in the context of current concepts, presents the point of view of prominent or influential practitioners of a discipline, or organizes existing literature in a field into coherent bibliographies. In sum, a publication of research value in the humanities, social sciences, law, or natural and physical sciences is one which might be consulted by any current specialist in that field.

In examining the revised priority scheme, certain premises and assumptions need to be made. Publications required for photoduplication requests, for examination by Library staff, and for special bibliographical projects such as the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* will continue to be made available within the Library immediately following preliminary control, but before final cataloging. If a title needs to be recataloged it will be processed according to the needs of the Library.

The cataloging priority guidelines must meet a great variety of different and often contradictory needs and are, of necessity, a compromise in responding to an exceedingly complex problem. In assigning cataloging priorities 2–4, selecting officials will have to weigh several elements or combinations of elements, e.g., importance to research of the material's contents; seriousness of treatment; currency of information; nature of bibliographic apparatus: footnotes, bibliographies, indexes, etc.; importance of the personal or corporate author; reputation of the publisher; and appraisal of the publication, based on the expertise and professional knowledge of the individuals assigning the priorities. As an example, belles lettres cannot be found under any specific priority. Individuals performing the selection/recommendation function will have to assess an item's need/research value and

(Cont. on p. 442)

Cataloging Priorities *(Cont. from p. 441)* assign the appropriate priority to the work in hand.

Once the revised priority assignment procedures have been operational for a reasonable time, the Library will periodically provide specific figures on how long items in each priority category take to go through the series of required processing steps. Adjustments will be applied as necessary to insure the adequacy of the system.

It should be noted that separate guidelines will be issued for centrally cataloged nonbook materials (scores, music sound recordings and non-music sound recordings, audiovisual materials, and computer files). The Library's special collections divisions will have responsibility for maintaining their own individual processing and cataloging priority systems for materials which are processed and cataloged within the divisions, such as maps, manuscripts, motion pictures, music, prints and photographs, etc. The Library believes that the special collections divisions can best service the unique materials processed and cataloged within their own collections and respond to the needs of their users.

The following statement lists the Library's cataloging priorities. Whenever the terms "title(s)" or "material(s)" appear, they denote titles and materials in all languages. Whenever appropriate, serials and microforms are included on the same basis as monographs.

LC Cataloging Priorities
For Monographs, Serials, Microforms

Priority 1

☐ Titles requested by members of Congress or their staffs, by agency heads or higher officers of the executive branch, by Supreme Court justices, or by division chiefs or higher officers of the Library of Congress

☐ Prepublication CIP titles (Postpublication CIP titles will be assigned priorities based upon their research value and/or need by the Library)

Priority 2

☐ Titles for reference assignment

☐ First number or volume received of a numbered monographic series, and serials issued annually or less frequently, as well as the first and subsequent volumes of a multivolume monograph which are published over a period of time

☐ All titles destined for Rare Book and Special Collections Division or rare titles destined for other custodial units

☐ High-need and/or research value titles

• U.S. Congressional publications

• Major publications [1] in the humanities, social sciences, law, and the physical, natural, and behavioral sciences, both primary and secondary sources

☐ Substantial publications *of topical interest* [2] (official and nonofficial) in the following categories (in case of foreign publications, preferably those relating to the country of origin as a whole):

• Genealogies

• Dictionaries: English or English-foreign language and foreign language-English

• U.S. Federal, State, and local materials, which are primary sources, and their search tools (government and privately printed): search tools include encyclopedias, manuals, guides, digests, indexes, citators, and looseleaf services

• Official publications of foreign countries and major subdivisions (states, provinces, capitals, etc.), which are primary sources, and their search tools (government and privately printed)

Priority 3

☐ Medium-need and/or research value titles

• Substantial publications [3] in the humanities, social sciences, law, and the behavioral, natural and physical sciences, both primary and secondary sources, not given higher priority

• Encyclopedias, almanacs, and other works of general reference not selected for reference assignment or given higher priority

• Dictionaries (foreign language only)

• Substantial travel guides

• All U.S. local histories and substantial foreign local histories

• U.S. Federal documents not given higher priority

• U.S. state documents, except primary sources, generally dealing with subjects of national interest

• Official publications of foreign countries and their major subdivisions (states, provinces, capitals, etc.), except primary sources, generally dealing with subjects of broad interests

Priority 4[4]

☐ Low-need and/or research value titles

• Other materials selected for addition to the collections, *but not given higher priority* (priorities 1–3) including:

> Children's books

> College level textbooks

> Official publications of foreign countries

> Privately printed works (however, foreign works, especially for developing countries, may, in some cases, require higher priority)

> State and local government publications

The following types of materials are rarely given higher priority:

> Anthologies

> Applied arts and crafts

> Secondary level textbooks

> Popular instructional and devotional publications

> Popularizations in all subject fields

> Sports and recreation

> Unrevised reprints

If a given publication falls into more than one category with different priorities, the publication will receive the highest priority that is applicable.

For special requests, Priority 1 titles will be hand-carried from one station to the next.

The partially cataloged and partially classified items processed in accordance with former Priority 4 (P–4) cataloging

rules (ceased in 1968) will remain in the custody of the Collections Management Division and the other custodial divisions to which they are now assigned for service for reader use within the Library. After service, however, they shall be transmitted to the Preservation Office, for labeling, book-plating, and, when necessary, forwarding for binding. They shall then be returned to the Priority 4 (P–4) collection. Materials for loan outside the Library shall be bound, book-plated and labeled on a priority basis before lending and shall be returned to the Priority 4 (P–4) collection after such use. In cases of demonstrated need and with the approval of the Selection Officer, particular titles may be withdrawn from this collection for regular cataloging at the request of officers who are authorized to assign material to categories having higher priority.

Materials which fall into Priority 4 or which have been in the arrearages for three or more years will receive minimal level cataloging (MLC).

Selecting officers or other designated officials may, for good and sufficient reason, upgrade or downgrade the priority for a particular title(s) or change the level of cataloging for the title(s).

In the area of minimal level cataloging (MLC), the Library has decided to retain the present MLC descriptive cataloging elements in the MARC format:

a. Fixed fields.

- ☐ Encoding level (value "7")
- ☐ Language code
- ☐ Intellectual level (value "j" if intended for children through age 16)
- ☐ Type of date code
- ☐ Date of publication–Date 1
- ☐ Date of publication–Date 2
- ☐ Form of reproduction code–for microforms
- ☐ Country of publication code
- ☐ Modified record code [do not use values "o" or "r" for non-roman items]

b. Variable fields.

- ☐ Library of Congress control (record/card) number (001)
- ☐ MLC shelf number/LC call number (050)
- ☐ Copy statement as appropriate (051)
- ☐ Main entry heading (if other than title) (1XX)
- ☐ Uniform title (240)
- ☐ Title and statement of responsibility area (245)
- ☐ Edition area (250)
- ☐ Mathematical data area when the item is an atlas (255)
- ☐ Coded mathematical data when the item is an atlas (034)
- ☐ Publication, distribution, etc. area (260)
- ☐ Physical description area (300)
- ☐ Series area (including ISSN) (4XX)

Notes: Normally, do not make notes except, 1) to record bibliographic history (e.g., the title of earlier editions or the original title of translations) as it is available from the item being cataloged, 2) to justify added entries, 3) to provide a summary (LC New Delhi and Jakarta offices only), 4) to provide a language note (RI 1.7B2; New Delhi and Jakarta offices only), or, 5) **EXCEPTIONALLY** if judged necessary for the particular item being cataloged (5XX)

ISBN and price (for the current three years) (020)

Added entry/entries as appropriate (7XX)

Series added entry/entries as appropriate (8XX)

Physical description fixed field–microforms (007) Record history field (985) [local Library of Congress field]

The Library has also decided to take a major step to enhance access to MLC records which do not have assigned subject headings. The staff cataloging MLC titles will be tasked with adding "uncontrolled subject words" to the record for all non-English language MLC titles and for those English language titles in which the words in the title field do not reflect the subject content. For non-English language titles, the cataloger will select key words from the title and translate them into English. For both non-English and English language titles, if the title is non-descriptive, e.g., *Power in Germany* (what kind of power-electrical, political, military, economic, etc.?), the cataloger will utilize key words from the table of contents, preface, index, or other appropriate source from the book in hand. The key words will be added to the 653 field (the designated field to be used for these types of subject words) in the MARC record. The Library's Information Technology Services has established the 653 field as a fully functioning access point to include indexing, display, etc., in the Library's automated system.

The Library considered many possibilities for the MLC record. It believes that the "uncontrolled subject words" approach will, for little additional cost, make MLC records more useful, particularly for foreign language titles. In order to keep cataloging elements of the record–basically one person will be handling the titles. MLC will be applied to Priority 4 material and materials which have been in the arrearages for three or more years.

[1] A major publication is defined as a definitive work, or a presentation of extensive, new material, or a significant revision or reassessment of a subject/field.

[2] A substantial publication of topical interest is defined as a publication which refers to contemporary topics, or provides current information on "older" topics (e.g., Dead Sea Scrolls) which are of contemporary import and interest and one which is likely to be used for research purposes by a specialist and does not meet the definition of a "major publication."

[3] A substantial publication is one which is defined as likely to be used for research purposes by a specialist and which does not meet the definition of a "major publication" or the definition of a "substantial publication of *topical interest*."

**Priority 4 materials will receive minimal level cataloging (MLC).*

Library Observes 50 Years of Cataloging for the Nation

When Archibald MacLeish became Librarian of Congress in 1939, he electrified some employees by announcing that they must awaken from their "enchanted lethargy." He began a reorganization of the entire Library. An internal management committee learned that, of 5.8 million volumes, about 1.5 million were not fully processed. The arrearage was growing by 30,000 a year.

The Librarian's *Annual Report* for 1940 attributed this sorry state to a "breakdown in administration, a huge expansion in accessions, a steady branching out in the scope of the Library's collections and static appropriations for personnel." Each cataloging assistant produced 400 titles a year, or 1.5 per workday. Mr. MacLeish, in an article in *The New York Times*, also cited the problem of low salaries paid to LC employees: Beginning annual salaries for college graduates at LC were $1,200 or $1,260, while Post Office clerks began at $1,700 a year. Fifty-six holders of graduate degrees worked at the Library for less than $1,960 a year.

The solution to all these problems was nothing less than a general reorganization of the Library.

The Processing Department, officially created July 1, 1940, consisted of the Accessions, Descriptive Cataloging, Subject Cataloging, Catalog Preparation and Maintenance, and Card Divisions.

The new Descriptive Cataloging Division was organized into 12 sections, based chiefly on language but in a few cases on the type of material handled, and a separate Copyright Section. All cataloging was to be revised by a senior cataloger and given a final check by the chief or assistant chief. The division was now responsible only for the bibliographic side of cataloging, except for law and music.

The new Subject Cataloging Division assigned classification numbers and subject headings and also shelflisted the books and maintained the serial record. It absorbed the former Classification Division, seven assistants from the former Catalog Division and the Decimal Classification Section. Much unique cross-training was necessary, since "this division of labor . . . [did] not exist on the same bases elsewhere." The Librarian also observed that "it [was] not easy for highly skilled workers and technicians to adapt their necessarily intensive work to administrative and procedural changes," but he complimented the cataloging staff on its "admirable patience and consideration."

Since the Library created separate Descriptive and Subject Cataloging Divisions 50 years ago, these divisions have produced almost 8 million cataloging records that are used by libraries throughout the country and around the world.

Before 1940 the Catalog Division was responsible for both the bibliographic description of the Library's holdings and the assignment of subject headings. The old Classification Division was responsible for classification and shelflisting of books, as well as maintenance of the serial record.

Highlights of five decades of cataloging follow:

The War Years

1940: A new Central Processing File tracked books in process. Reorganization caused production to drop by 5,000 titles. The Cooperative Cataloging Section improved LC's relations by loosening its rules so that outside libraries did not have to slavishly follow LC practices. Descriptive Cataloging transferred 27 clerks to Catalog Preparation and Maintenance Division, took on Card Division activities, and adopted a more legible double-sized catalog card.

1942: Staffers spent more than 780 hours microfilming the shelflist to protect it from possible war damage. The department gave agencies preferential treatment and processed materials they requested within one week.

1942–43: The staff worked 44-hour weeks and devoted most extra time to war emergency work. Various war agencies located in the Annex Building made heavy demands on the reference collection; during one six-month period, Descriptive made 616 trips from the Annex to the Main Building.

1943: Subject catalogers increased production by 25 percent and created five times as many new subject headings as in an average year of the 1930s. Serial Cataloging moved to Serial Records Section, and law and music cataloging moved from Descriptive to Subject. Five subject catalogers left LC, four to enter military service and one to take charge of a major industrial war effort.

1943–44: Descriptive reorganized along language lines to increase efficiency, which changed the work of individual catalogers more than the reorganization of 1940 had. The workweek increased to 48 hours. Personnel turnover in Descriptive was an extraordinary 38.6 percent. Descriptive cataloging took between 84 and 131 minutes per title, and revising between 29 and 38 minutes per title. Descriptive Cataloging began cataloging microfilms. The department completed the cooperative cataloging manual.

1944: The General Accounting Office determined that subject cataloging including classification took 23.3 minutes per title and cost 52.2 cents. Shelflisting took 24.4 minutes per title and cost 33.6 cents. The turnover in shelflist staff was 40 percent.

1944–45: Beginning in July, each subject cataloger kept a daily statistical report of work performed and time spent on each activity. Descriptive reclassified all but seven of its positions at higher levels as a result of a Civil Service study. The department instituted a quarterly count of books in process.

1945: Almost 2,000 titles awaited processing in Subject Cataloging, and Shelflisting had over 4,500 titles on hand. Shelflisting did 10 percent more titles than the previous year, but more than 30 percent of the effort went into upkeep of both the sheet shelflist and the card file. New subject headings increased 22.6 percent over 1944 and classification numbers increased 100.9 percent.

1945–46: The entire Descriptive Cataloging Division cooperated on a special project to eliminate all obsolete cards from the Process file.

1946–47: Cooperative Cataloging Project expanded to 61 more libraries. The Library reduced the workweek to 40 hours, but staff believed a 35-hour week would yield as much and as good work. Subject Cataloging converted all but 550 folios of the sheet shelflist to a card shelflist.

1947–48: LC began to develop a law classification schedule and published new descriptive rules that simplified the process of descriptive cataloging and made the information more accessible to

the general public. An August 1947 reduction in force abolished 21 out of 94 positions in Descriptive. The Library marked the 50th anniversary of its printed catalog cards.

1949–50: Priority system had four categories: Rush, to be processed within a day; Hasten, to be processed within a week; Regular, completed within a year; and Priority 4. Russian materials got the highest priority.

1951: Staff did a limited form of preliminary cataloging for Hebraica. Acquisitions shifted from being Europe-oriented to Asia-oriented, but LC had some problems getting catalogers with language and subject expertise to handle this material. Catalogers were unable to keep up with the increasing postwar influx of materials. Possible solutions were limited cataloging of less important publications, a new system of priorities and simplification of the cataloging rules.

1951–52: Subject Cataloging received 547 letters and 736 phone calls dealing with issues of subject control. The department considered keeping statistics on the clerical time spent answering these queries too expensive to continue and froze positions frozen for administrative reasons. Five people transferred temporarily to other areas. Serious disruptions ensued.

1952: The department experimented with limited cataloging, intended to speed up production. In order to save space, catalogers all moved their desks closer together, and the Library cut a door between Descriptive and the official catalog on Deck 7 South. Catalogers began work on the law classification schedule. LC published *Subject Headings: A Practical Guide*, the first such publication, and made efforts to reduce the time between use of a new subject term in a particular field and its adoption as a subject heading.

1953: The department conducted a full cataloging experiment to check the results of the previous year's limited cataloging experiment. Science and technology subject headings were of increasing concern. LC planned a committee to coordinate subject headings with other research libraries, and Subject Cataloging and the Technical Information Division held weekly conferences to deal with science and technology headings.

1953–54: A single cataloger did both descriptive and subject cataloging of Hebrew-Yiddish material. As a way to improve poor morale and high turnover, the department considered a reclassification of shelflisting positions to reflect actual work and proposed details of subject catalogers to reference work for subject catalogers as a way of improving their knowledge of readers' needs.

1954: The Library published *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in Spanish*. Preliminary Cataloging rearranged its arrearages by language and date. The department looked at combining Descriptive Cataloging, Subject Cataloging and Catalog Maintenance Division into a single, more efficient and economical division; some experimentation with this produced very satisfactory results.

1954–55: LC classification schedules were said to be seriously ossified and in urgent need of revision.

1955: The department processed 6,000 more titles than the previous year, revised several schedules, and developed a new schedule for Hebrew literature. Work continued on the law classification. The department planned to publish the sixth edition of *Library of Congress Subject Headings* in 1956.

1956: Staff cataloged the first serials on microfilm.

1957: The Shelflisting Section was current in handling new material for the first time in many years.

1958: The Library printed the first cards for materials in the Chinese, Japanese, Korean Section. Shelflisting reorganized by merging the documentation and serials units. Subject Cataloging began cataloging publications in the vernacular languages of the Orient.

1958–59: LC received a Council on Library Resources grant for a "Cataloging in Source" experiment. The average time for subject cataloging each title in the project was 18 minutes. The chief difficulties were the physical nature of the material, its frequent lack of completeness and the speed at which it had to be processed, thus permitting less time for research to develop new numbers and subject headings.

1959–60: The department formed a committee on mechanized information retrieval.

1960–61: The sixth edition of *Library of Congress Subject Headings* went out of print, provoking public astonishment that the Superintendent of Documents had allowed this to happen. An 11,000-card arrearage to be reprinted due to new and changed headings required one employee-year to eliminate. In a cooperative project with the Association of Research Libraries and University Microfilms, LC began to assign subject headings to each entry in Dissertation Abstracts. The department received its first typewriter with Hindi diacritics.

1961: LC received a grant from the Council on Library Resources to study the organization, storage and retrieval of information in LC and to consider the feasibility of automation.

1961–62: Shelflisters participated in a shelf-reading project that returned to the shelves 30,000 volumes misshelved or incorrectly labeled. Arrearages continued to grow, and space continued to be a problem. Descriptive established the GS–11 position for catalogers.

1962: Leo La Montagne retired as assistant chief and principal cataloger of Subject Cataloging. The department divided his duties between two new posts and partitioned the office formerly occupied by the Subject Cataloging chief to provide space for the principal cataloger and the secretarial staff, but ventilation was still a problem. Subject Cataloging responded to 469 individual inquiries, thought to be an increase, although it had not kept statistics for the preceding years. Descriptive created Arabic and South Asian language sections.

1962–63: Subject Cataloging appointed six new employees, which greatly increased training responsibilities. Production dropped and the arrearage grew, but not alarmingly since it was mostly Priority 3 material. Subject Cataloging underwent a job classification survey and reorganization, resulting in 54 immediate promotions and expansion from three to seven major subject fields, each headed by a senior cataloger. The department established the Editorial Section and renamed Shelflisting the Book Control and Preparation Section to reflect its duties more accurately and to avoid the stigma attached to the old name.

Nevertheless turnover in the new Book Control Section was still high because it was hard to hire and keep college graduates with two foreign languages at the GS–4 level. The shelf-reading project found 26,300 "lost" titles.

1963: By means of two experimental studies, Subject Cataloging investigated

(Cont. on p. 446)

Cataloging *(Cont. from p. 445)*
the use of computer technology to print the seventh edition of *Library of Congress Subject Headings*.

1963–64: At then-current production levels, the department estimated it would require 132 work-years to search the arrearage, 80 work-years to perform preliminary processing, and 280 work-years to catalog them. The shelf-reading project begun in 1960 had completed all but 4 classes. An improved grade structure reduced the turnover in the Book Control Section, but there was an undesirably large arrearage in filing printed cards. Subject Cataloging production was up and arrearages down as a result of improved morale from the job reclassifications.

1964: New methodology for printing *Library of Congress Subject Headings* from punched paper tape via computers and electronic photo-composing machines allowed a two-year interval between editions and might enable the publishing of lists of subject headings in special fields. Production increased 22 percent and arrearages dropped by 13 percent, to 20,000 titles. Shelflisting production increased by 24 percent to 140,000 titles. Descriptive established the Hebrew Language Unit.

1964–65: Subject hired five new catalogers, creating a heavy training and revision load.

1965: Subject Cataloging processed nearly 110,000 titles and got 12 new positions. The ability to make large-scale changes allowed the heading Spanish America to become Latin America and Mohammedanism to become Islam.

1966: The Library created the Shared Cataloging Division. Descriptive divided the Foreign Language Section into Germanic, Romance and Miscellaneous. The arrearage of shelflist cards reached 812,695. A new service offered annotated catalog cards for children's literature.

1966–67: LC published the 7th edition of *Library of Congress Subject Headings*, the largest book yet produced by the Government Printing Office through computerized photocomposition. The Book Control Section got a 39 percent increase in authorized positions. Overall Subject Cataloging had a 50 percent increase in personnel.

1967–68: Total cataloging staff positions reached 220 by year's end. New fluorescent lighting in Subject Cataloging greatly improved working conditions, especially in the winter.

1968: The Library transferred the Children's Literature Cataloging Office to Subject Cataloging.

1968–69: President Johnson forwarded a letter written to him that requested Subject Cataloging to change the subject heading of Negro to Black. Shelflisting increased 12 percent, a reflection of improved training, new personnel, better communication and more effective supervisory control. LC published the list of the subject headings for children's literature.

1969: The department established new literature classification numbers for fiction in English, a long-felt need of research libraries.

1970–71: LC developed the Cataloging in Publication (CIP) Program and decided to analyze all monograph series and shelflisted a record number of titles (257,399). Subject Cataloging worked with the Congressional Research Service to coordinate Legislative Indexing Vocabulary and *Library of Congress Subject Headings*. The department added 17 new subject catalogers, but the arrearages rose to 45,397 because of increased training and reviewing. *Subject Cataloging Newsletter* began publication Feb. 1 to announce decisions concerning classification and subject headings to the staff.

1971: Forty-two libraries adopted LC Classification. The department subdivided Subject Cataloging into six separate sections—two for Humanities and one each for Social Science, Law, Life Sciences and Physical Sciences. New section heads instead of a single editor reviewed the work. The department also revised the priority system to ensure faster treatment of current U.S. serials, documents, and monographs.

1971–72: The CIP program handled 10,000 titles. Descriptive divided the English Language Section into three sections. Librarian of Congress Quincy Mumford presented a Meritorious Service Award to Subject Cataloging. The Cataloging Instruction Office drew up plans for a 30-hour training course for new subject catalogers.

1972: The department created the Children's Literature Section, and four subject catalogers from Humanities transferred to it. Eight subject catalogers from humanities went to new Far Eastern Materials Section. LC agreed to assign at least one geographical place name to each genealogy or local history book. Colombian, Iranian, Israeli, Nigerian libraries adopted LC classification.

1972–73: Section heads prepared and used on a test basis standards for Subject Cataloging promotions. Subject's arrearage dropped 9.3 percent, to 37,493. CIP published entries on MARC tapes, and the number of participants doubled to 405 publishers.

1973: Construction began on the Madison Building. Seven work-study students filed the backlog of 663,000 shelflist cards. Subject's arrearage grew 13 percent to 42,401, but the division was unable to identify the cause.

1973–74: Descriptive transferred all serials cataloging to Serial Record. The department installed CRTs near the Official Catalog for the use of Preliminary Cataloging Section and began work on the 2nd edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR2)*.

1974: Subject Cataloging made two innovations: to add explicit dates to all chronological subdivisions to permit computer filing and to include numbers for all authors writing before 1900 to the classification schedules to help outside libraries. Six work-study students filed the backlog of 372,800 shelflist cards.

1974–75: Subject Cataloging now had 72 authorized cataloging positions. The arrearage was 35,774 titles. The division moved Anthropology and Education from the Humanities Section to the Social Sciences Section. The Office of the Principal Cataloger developed a 12-hour course for new subject catalogers. Catalogers completed several hundred titles from the Rare Book Division in an experiment recombining descriptive and subject cataloging for certain types of material.

1975–76: Slavic and Cyrillic catalogers moved to Shared Cataloging, which precipitated rearrangement of each Descriptive Cataloging section. The Audiovisual Section took over responsibility for cataloging nonmusic sound recordings from the Music Section. The Hungarian cataloger transferred from the Miscellaneous Languages Section to Shared. The department began online training in preparation for the day when "the typewriter on each cataloger's desk will be replaced with a . . . CRT." The department reorganized the CIP program with over 1,000 participants, from

Cataloging to Acquisitions and Overseas Operations and modernized subject headings and classification schedules. The heading Negroes became Afro-Americans, Maize changed to Corn, and Salesman and Salesmanship "desexed" to Sales personnel and Selling. Insurance, Social and Hygiene, Public changed to Social security and Public health. Corpulence updated to Obesity. The Library revised the classification for Hungary to reflect its independence from Austria.

1976–77: Subject Cataloging created more space by rearranging catalogers' desks. Catalogers awaited a second CRT and input the first preliminary cataloging record to the Automated Processing Information File on July 26. In Descriptive Cataloging section heads met together biweekly and were encouraged to meet at least once a month with their sections. The department launched an experimental program for catalogers to provide reference services in the Main Reading Room. The former Germanic Languages Section became English Language Section 4, and Shared did most Germanic cataloging. Shared assumed responsibility for preliminary cataloging of all Japanese works.

1977–78: Descriptive redistributed 72 positions in the four English Language Sections into six units of 12 persons each. The department automated Name Authority Records. Most Descriptive Cataloging sections instituted rotation plans for acting section heads, editing, reviewing, distribution, and other duties. The department created National Coordinated Cataloging Operations (NACO).

1978–79: LC changed the subject heading Water-closets to Toilets. The Editorial Section reorganized into Subject Headings Editorial Section and Classification Editorial Section. The department began a pilot project to test procedures for retrospective Name Authority Records. English Language Sections 5 and 6 introduced a new method of distribution to help prevent the build-up of individual desk arrearages.

1979–80: The Library delayed the move into the new Madison Building, initially scheduled for spring, to January–February 1981 and, at about the same time, planned the closing of the catalogs and conversion to AACR2. The record-breaking summer heat was so uncomfortable on Deck 7 that two Shelflist Services terminals were moved off the deck and fans brought in. The department implemented Minimal Level Cataloging on July 26 and by the end of the year had input approximately 3,300 records. The department proposed forming a Special Materials Cataloging Division from the Audiovisual, Music, and Manuscripts Sections, and the rare book catalogers from Descriptive. By the end of the year, all Descriptive Cataloging sections adopted the new distribution system.

1980–81: The move to the Madison Building began on March 4, 1981, and ended on March 9, taking place "without a hitch. . . . The spaciousness, quiet order and, on the whole, better ventilation were appreciated by everyone." The switch to AACR2 took about three months' serious work, and the resulting drop in Descriptive Cataloging production was greater and longer than expected. Subject Cataloging helped out in Descriptive Cataloging and the CIP office, after almost completely eliminating their own backlogs. All subject catalogers received typewriters and typing training as needed, since all subject headings were now typed on the MS sheets.

1981–82: NACO expanded to 24 participants. The department began training for Total Online Searching for Cataloging Activities (TOSCA). Subject Cataloging decided to post monthly production data. The department abolished the Miscellaneous Language Section.

1982: ALA gave LC a grant for subject institutes in five cities. A Council on Library Resources grant funded a pilot project for selected libraries to submit proposals to Subject Cataloging for additional see references in *Library of Congress Subject Headings*.

1982–83: Subject Cataloging wrote performance requirement documents in accordance with collective bargaining agreements, and new contract negotiations ended. Two pigeons attempted to nest on a fifth floor window ledge. The Library installed the falling books sculpture to no one's approval. Staffing levels included 184 filled positions and 13 vacant ones, and arrearages were up 13 percent. The department implemented TOSCA.

1983–84: Arrearages reached 45,983, and catalogers had unlimited overtime to deal with them. The Cataloging Directorate decided to make production its chief goal and held brainstorming sessions to find ways to enhance productivity.

1984: A committee studied strategic planning and hired a consultant to assist in making final recommendations. The Office Automation Committee hired a second consultant to study equipment and software needs. The Library published a preliminary edition of the Subject Cataloging Manual. A committee to study see also references met 18 times.

1984–85: Because of vacancies, arrearages climbed 45.9 percent to 67,070 items. Storage became a problem. Seventeen percent of the arrearage was not charged; after reminders were sent out, this dropped to about five percent. The Extended Detail Program started. Four universities contributed to Cooperative Subject Cataloging Projects.

1985: Processing Services began a series of planning workshops aimed at strategic goal setting and projected that the Technical Processing and Automation Instruction Office would start up in 1986.

1985–86: The first PC arrived in Subject Cataloging.

1986: Descriptive Cataloging began separate cataloging of items in African languages which previously got only collection-level cataloging. The department detailed nine descriptive catalogers to Subject Cataloging.

1986–87: Subject Cataloging completed training for the Online Cataloging Experiment and on April 10 cataloged the first book online, a volume on memorial cremation in Thai.

1987: The department implemented the Online Cataloging Experiment. All Descriptive Cataloging staff began to use eMail. In response to strategic planning goals, the department established a Working Group on Job Satisfaction, which made an early recommendation to permit personal headsets at work.

1988–89: Librarian James H. Billington requested a telephone survey of Russian and Soviet experts to determine whether LC should change current subject heading policy regarding the Soviet Union. Staff devoted much time to this from September to March, when Dr. Billington made the final decision to continue current policy. Subject Cataloging reduced its arrearages by 42.8 percent and Descriptive Cataloging, despite a vacancy rate of 24 percent, was able to reduce its arrearages slightly.

–Sigrid P. Milner

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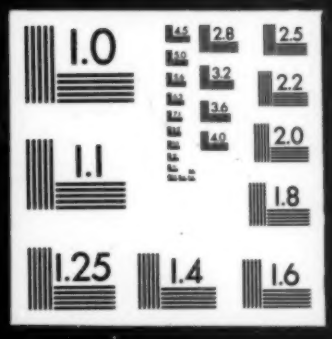
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